(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2913.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 24.

THE Engliſh general Stewart is arrived here. He is going to Egypt to make the neceſſary preparations for the return of the Engliſh troops. Yeſterday he had a conference with the reis effendi, in which he offered the mediation of his court to adjuſt the exiſting differences between the beys and the Porte. He propoſed to aſſign to the beys a part of Egypt where they could not be injurious to the Porte; but the reis effendi anſwered, that ſo long as the beys remained in Egypt, no peace could be expected in that country.

The grand ſignior is now at Iſmith, and will not come to Conſtantinople till about the 2d of Auguſt. He is in excellent health, and the report that a plan has been formed to place his brother on the throne in his ſtead, is extremely abſurd.

BERLIN, Auguſt 25.

PRINCE HENRY'S WILL.

The laſt will of the late prince Henry of Pruſſia is now publiſhed, bearing date the 25th February, 1802. The following is a copy of it:

"I WILL be left in the place where I may be, whether in bed or in a chair, till no doubt ſhall remain of my death; but while even uncertainty remains, the drawers and cloſets in the chamber where I perform the laſt act of life, ſhall be ſealed. When it is certain that I am no more, my corpſe ſhall be laid on a ſimple tent bed. I will not trouble my domeſtics to adorn me; and, ſince cuſtom, however, requires it I will be dreſſed in my oldeſt regimentals; and, ſhould my legs be ſwelled, my boots ſhall be cut open; it does not ſignify, ſo they are only fit for a dead man to wear. Beſides thoſe who place a real intereſt in my loſs, no one ſhall be permitted to ſee me. I will not tend to an odious and diſguſting ſpectacle, by being exhibited to the public.

"Count Rœder ſhall announce my deceaſe to the king; at the ſame time telling him, that count de la Roche Aymon, being charged with my laſt will as to my interment, ſhall afterwards diſcharge a private commiſſion, and deliver him ſomething from me: he ſhall tell him him that, according to this will, I am to be interred at Rheinſberg; that that ſame deſire ſtood in my teſtament, which I requeſt him to open ſpeedily; that my burial place was tolerable, and that I made an epitaph upon myſelf, which muſt remain on the ſtone that is to be placed at the vault on the very day of my interment. That I deſire neither flambeaux nor lights around my coffin, it being to be cloſed as ſoon as it ſhall be ready and I put into it, not wiſhing to ſtay a moment longer above the earth than is neceſſary to aſcertain my death.

"A ſingle perſon ſhall guard my corpſe, to keep the cats and dogs from it, I do not wiſh to torment people after my deceaſe, to ſit up by an inanimate creature; no cords, no fringe, either in or upon my coffin. The day of interment being fixed, it ſhall have place at noon, if in the winter, if ſummer at four or five o'clock; without any other pomp, my domeſtics ſhall carry my corpſe down the ſtairs, and through the ſaloon of yellow marble, to the reſidence of my diſſolution, which is not far off: as ſoon as the coffin is put there, the tombſtone, which I have had engraved, ſhall be placed at the entrance by the architect Reinert; and this having occurred, all is done. I belong no more then to the kingdom of the living.

"I beſeech the count de la Roche Aymon to ſummon together the gentlemen who ſhall have attended me to my death, with the private ſecretary Le Beauld, and the architect Reinert in an apartment of the caſtle, after my interment. Firſt, I profeſs my acknowledgments to the count de la Roche Aymon, for his tender attachment to me all the time I had the happineſs of his company. I requeſt him to tell thoſe gentlemen, that I die grateful; that I pray them to protect each other during their lives; this being the greateſt evidence they can give the world, that my memory has not eſcaped them.

"I alſo wiſh the count de la Roche Aymon to call together all my chamberlains, cooks, muſicians and lacqueys, and to have the politeneſs to thank them in my name, for the ſervices which they have rendered me, telling them all, from the firſt to the laſt, that I have made a will, by which I have bequeathed remembrances in money or effects; that each, when the king has opened it, ſhall know what my friendſhip or gratitude bequeaths; but that it is natural, without diſreſpect to any one, for me to eſtimate thoſe who, in my opinion, have been ſincere and open, and moſt truly attached to me; and therefore, by favouring the one more than the other, I have only followed the impulſe of my heart. That I, moreover, being only able to diſpoſe of a part of my property, have not had it in my power to do more than it will be found I have done: but that I requeſt every body to be ſatisfied; and the property that he gave as conſider to my property that I wiſh to all; I dying in the hope, that there can no greater proof of attachment be given to my aſhes, than that no one murmurs at the little or the much of the diſtribution. Moreover, I have recommended thoſe who have ſerved me, to the king and my heirs, not doubting but that act of my laſt teſtament will be executed.

"The ſword which I wore in the ſeven years war, ſhall be delivered to the count de la Roche; and I requeſt him, after my interment, to repair to the king, and to aſſure him of my laſt wiſhes for him and the ſtate; at the ſame time handing my ſword to him, with the prayer, in my name, to have it preſerved, in memory of the faithfulneſs with which I have ſerved my country. Thus is the laſt act of my life terminated.—Eternally farewell!"

BERNE, Auguſt 23.

War has at length broken out in Helvetia, which of all the nations of Europe, ſeems to be the moſt difficult to be brought back to a ſtate of peace and union, though it has as much need of them as any other. The petty cantons perſevere in their plan of independence; they ſtill pretend, that as they were at freedom to accept or reject the new conſtitution, they were at freedom alſo to form one agreeable to their own pleaſure. The troops ſent againſt them have already come up with them. The following is an extract of a letter on this ſubject from Lucerne, dated the 20th of this month:—"Our troops marched yeſterday at two in the morning for Obwald (a country in the canton of Unterwalden, which has had it much at heart to arrive at the accompliſhment of all the diſpoſitions contiguous to that of Lucerne.) The chaſſeurs of l'Aigle formed the advanced guard; they climbed up the Reug, near the Pileatuſberg, a mountain which ſeparates us from the petty cantons, and which for ſo many years has been celebrated only for its beautiful meadows, the lake on its ſummit, and the beautiful clouds, formed like a cape around the top, on which account it was firſt called Pileatuſberg. Theſe fine countries are now the theatre of war. The chaſſeurs of l'Aigle have driven the enemy beyond the Alpenach, without firing a ſhot. This morning the troops marched to Sarnen, but we will not know the reſult of this movement till the afternoon. Several families from that diſtrict are now here. Complete anarchy prevails among the inhabitants. The houſes of the emigrants have been plundered by the order, it is ſaid, of the government, which they eſtabliſhed on the baſis of the old one. The troops of the Canton de Vaud march with a great deal of coolneſs and intrepidity: they are as much dreaded as the French. At ten in the morning of the day before yeſterday five companies of grenadiers, of the Canton de Vaud, under the command of citizen Bourgois, chief de batallion, entered very opportunely into our garriſon to do the duty of the place, and reinforce the poſts, as the diſaffected had given ſome cauſe of apprehenſion."

Auguſt 29.—The two deputies of the petty cantons, Sutter and Jauch, in returning from Berne to Schwitz, promiſed to general Andermatt, on paſſing through Lucerne, that they would do every thing in their power to induce the magiſtrates of the petty cantons to carry into execution the decree of the Helvetic government of Auguſt 1. They have kept their word, for we learn that the new deputies repaired from Schwitz, to citizen Keller and general Andermatt, at Lucerne. But their propoſals are of ſuch a nature, that they cannot be adopted, as they are founded on the exiſtence of the ſovereignty of the petty cantons, which is entirely contrary to the conſtitution. It is, however, ſtill hoped, that this inſurrection will be terminated by conciliatory means; and it is this which has principally retarded the military operations of general Andermatt. But in the mean-time, the inſurrection is making alarming progreſs in the canton of Glarus. The commiſſioner-gen. Mitelholher, has been obliged to quit that city with the other functionaries; one diſtrict have nominated citizen Zwiki, Landamman, and citizen Huſer, his lieutenant. It is ſaid that the large quantity of gunpowder, lately carried away privately in the night-time from the arſenal of Zurich, has been tranſported to the petty cantons. A plot which tended to overturn the government has been diſcovered at Berne.

LONDON, September 5.

The Batavian miniſter to this country, M. Schimmelpenninck, will, it is expected, arrive here in the courſe of this month, as he has left Paris on his return to the Hague, to receive his credentials. Mr. Liſton, our miniſter to Holland, is on his way thither. Andreoſſi is expected in a fortnight, now that the king is returned to the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and Mr. Otto is preparing for his departure, taking with him the eſteem and regret of every one who values talents employed in promoting the peace of the two countries.

TROUBLES IN CHINA.

It appears, by accounts received by the late arrivals from Canton, that the prohibition of the uſe of opium throughout the empire of China has been productive of general diſſatisfaction, particularly in the northern provinces.

In the neighbourhood of Lyang the people aſſembled for the purpoſe of coercing the repeal of this edict, and proceeded to acts of great outrage againſt the conſtituted authorities. At length, however, the leaders of the inſurrection being unable to preſerve unanimity, the inſurgents divided and then fought againſt each other a very ſanguinary battle, in which great numbers periſhed. The government had taken advantage of the circumſtance, and had puſhed forward ſeveral bodies of troops from Pekin, &c. to reſtore order.

The emperor, who is generally beloved, is reported to have acted with great moderation on this and ſome ſimilar occaſions; he is, however, determined to enforce the prohibition, from a conviction that the empire will in a few years be infinitely benefited by it.

YELLOW FEVER IN ASIA.

A malignant fever has for ſome time ravaged the weſtern coaſt of Sumatra, and fallen with particular fatality upon the Chineſe colony—the loſs of Europeans has been comparitively trivial.

This diſtemper, in its progreſs and effects, bears ſo ſtrong a reſemblance to the yellow fever of the weſtern hemiſphere, as to have induced an opinion that it has been introduced into Sumatra by ſome American veſſel.

The deaths have been ſo numerous as to make it neceſſary to diſpenſe with the ordinary rites of burial.

The following, according to a continental paper, is the preciſe time allowed by France and Ruſſia for ſettling the indemnities in each department of the Germanic body, viz. ten days for the deputation to lay the buſineſs before the diet; forty days for the deliberations, and ten days for digeſting the concluſum.

We ſtated ſome days ago, that the famous Paſwan Oglou is the ſon of a Turkiſh officer, who headed a party at Widdin, and that Paſwan ſucceeded his father as head of that party. It was, however, too inconſiderable to give him much importance, if it had not been increaſed by an accident. The garriſons in the Turkiſh towns are ſtationary; and the preſent grand ſignior wiſhed to move them about according to the cuſtom of the principal governments of Europe. The garriſon at Widdin reſiſted the reform, and Paſwan Oglou was pitched on to lead their revolt. He is indebted for his ſucceſſes, not ſo much to his own ſtrength or talents, as to the ſecret intrigues of the Turkiſh court. As ſoon as any perſon becomes an object of jealouſy to the favourites of the ſultan, he is ſent to ſuppreſs the revolt, with an inadequate force, all ſuccours are kept back from him, and the enemy is even ſecretly aſſiſted. Thus, the perſon, whoſe growing authority was dreaded, is brought into diſgrace, and frequently involved in ruin. This will explain the ſucceſs of Paſwan.

HONOURABLE
CHARLES JAMES FOX.

For ſome days paſt it has been confidently reported, that the honourable Charles James Fox had rewarded the conſtancy and other merits of Mrs. Armſtead with his hand at the altar. We ſince learn, that on landing on the continent ſhe was preſented as Mrs. Fox. The wit and accompliſhments of this lady have long been juſtly celebrated, and ſhe is as much entitled to every privilege that the event we allude to can confer upon her, as many ladies may preſide over faſhion in the preſent laxity of our manners.

We underſtand that Mr. Fox was married to Mrs. Armſtead ſoon after his return with that lady from Italy, at the time of the regency.

Upon Mr. Fox's landing at Calais he was waited upon by the municipality in their ſcarfs, and treated with the moſt flattering marks of reſpect. The mayor expreſſed the high gratification which he and his fellow citizens felt in ſeeing, in their municipality, this great ſtateſman.—They deſired to know if he would order any particular play for the evening. This his party declined to do—and the next day they proceeded on their way to Amſterdam, from whence they go to Paris by the way of Spa.

DUBLIN, September 11.

A moſt extraordinary affair happened at a bathing place, near Kilkenny. About 13 perſons who there went into the water, have loſt their reaſon, and ſhew a wild infinity, their eyes ſtarting in their heads.—The gentlemen of the faculty who have examined them, have ordered ſevere exerciſe &c. is ready for their affliction. One way is, the placing th

on very uneasy cars, and driving them smartly about. It is a very singular occurrence, and has astonished the people in that part of the country.

A letter from Bombay says, "The mines of Ava, which have for sometime supplied the eastern markets with lead, tin, quicksilver, &c. are almost worked out. The commerce of the kingdom, which was upheld by these sources of wealth, is decaying very fast, and the population and political strength of the country have each been essentially affected. From the present friendly disposition of the king towards the English, it is to be hoped that the company will be suffered to form a settlement on his coast, for the express purpose of building ships."

FRANKFORT, October 13.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated St. Vincennes, September 17, 1802.

"I have now to communicate the pleasing result of our council with the Indians. Every object for which it was holden, so far as it relates to us, is completely obtained. They listened with attention and apparent pleasure, to the plans proposed for their advancement in civilization. They all promised their firmest support in carrying the measures of the president into effect. To governor Harrison's perseverance and unremitted attention, its successful issue is justly to be ascribed.

"The Indians have relinquished to the United States a beautiful fertile country, twenty-four leagues square. It extends north and south, from Point Coupee to the mouth of White river, and from a line drawn parallel to the general course of the Wabash, twelve miles to the west of this town, across towards the Ohio—It is expected it will extend to, or near the Illinois grant. They have also granted the privilege of working the great salt spring, on the Saline river, near the Ohio, with four miles square of land, including the spring, which will afford a plentiful supply of fuel for the salt works that will there be erected—It is unquestionably the best salt spring that is possessed by the western country. Arrangements will shortly be made by government for the disposal of this tract of country; and we may justly felicitate ourselves with the pleasing hope, that at no distant period, our wildernesses that are now traversed only by savages and wild beasts, will give way to wealthy populous settlements.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

By captain Rougge, of schooner Maria, arrived yesterday in 12 days from St, Augustine, we are informed that the Spaniards have concluded a *peace* with Bowles, which it was expected would be permanent, as in consequence of it the Indians had returned with their families.

November 1.

[The following article is translated for the Mercantile Advertiser, from the official gazette of St. Domingo. It contains some regulations recently adopted for the government of the colony; and we presume, will be interesting to many of our readers.]

The general in chief, considering that the citizens who possess landed property, commercial or mechanical, being more particularly interested in the observance of order, owe to their country and to themselves to bear arms for the maintenance of public tranquillity and the protection of property; that in the colonies where every one is attached to occupations or to a profession which absorbs all his time, the citizens cannot be called to a permanent military service, but only to a temporary concurrence with the troops of the line, *orders as follows:*

There shall be formed at the Cape a national guard composed of a company of grenadiers, a company of chasseurs, eight companies of fusiliers forming a battalion, and two companies of dragoons.

The commandant of the place shall cause a list to be made out of all the citizens who are to bear arms. In that list shall be comprised the following denominations of citizens of all colours from the age of 16 years to 50:

1. Owner or tenant of an habitation of 50 carreaux at least, or a house at the Cape bringing an income equivalent to 700 francs.

2. A merchant.

3. A retailer, paying house-rent of at least 500 francs a year.

4. The principal of a work-shop. Journeymen who are necessitated to work for their living, they and their family are not to make a part of the national guard.

The above-mentioned list is to be closed on the 24th of September, and immediately laid before the general in chief.

The chief of battalion, Touzard, is named commandant of the national guard at the Cape.

After the formation of the national guard and of the review made of it by the general in chief, every individual not belonging thereto, and at whose house there shall be found arms or ammunition, shall suffer death.

The national guard shall not furnish for the ordinary service more than a fifteenth part of its force. In extraordinary cases it shall be entirely at the disposal of the commandant of the place. In such cases the cavalry may be employed out of the city. The infantry can in no case be employed but within the city or its precincts.

This arrette is common to all the towns and parishes wherever the generals of divisions commandants shall judge it expedient to apply the same.

At the Cape and at Port-au-Prince only, the commandants, adjutant-majors, and adjutants of the national guard, shall have a right to receive pay or rations. The general in chief will grant honourable rewards to the citizens of the national guard who shall have distinguished themselves by good service or brilliant actions.

The national guard being armed for the defence of property, they cannot be displaced from the territory of their communes. In case of invasion by the enemy they shall unite with the nearest armed force. When tranquillity prevails, they shall only be subjected to the service of inspection.

November 3.

One of the most alarming fires that has ever happened in this city, within our recollection, broke out last evening between eight and nine o'clock, in a stable in Bridge-street, between Whitehall and Broad-streets, almost surrounded with wooden buildings. The wind blowing fresh from the south west, the devouring element made its way through Bridge-street into Stone-street, with uncontrolable fury; and in less than an hour and an half the whole block, consisting of about 50 buildings, mostly dwelling-houses, were either burnt, pulled down or gutted. Pieces of shingles, in a light blaze, were carried in every direction by the wind, frequently lodging on the roofs of houses at the distance of half a mile from the scene of conflagration, and threatened destruction to a great part of the city.

We are unable at present to state either the origin of the fire, or the extent of the injury individually or collectively sustained, as the flames were not entirely got under when this paper was put to press.

Amongst the sufferers, a list of whom we were not able to procure last evening, were Mr. A. Carroll, col. Boyd, Mr. Peter Mesier, Mr. James Cheetham, Mr. Rinier Suydam, and Mr. Cammeyer, a baker, whose situation is peculiarly distressing, having a wife and ten small children, one of them at the breast, and having lost all his property, the earnings of his whole life. The uncommon distress to which himself and his family are reduced will, we trust, awaken the benevolence of our fellow-citizens.

Letters received in town yesterday from the American agent at the Havanna, confirm the account respecting the exclusive privilege granted by the king of Spain to the count Jaruco, for the introduction of 140,000 barrels of flour. It is further permitted to be imported from the United States, but under Spanish colours. The house of Hernandez and Co. of the Havanna, are the count's agents in this business, and had advanced him a loan of 140,000 dollars and 100 negroes, in anticipation of the expected profits—Flour was at fourteen dollars, and not expected to be lower, although there were about 21,000 barrels in port.

Some that had been introduced from Vera Cruz, had cost there 21 dollars.

The supreme council of the island had recommended the introduction of lumber from the United States; but the governor and intendant had not given their final consent; it was, however, confidently expected to take place in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, to a gentleman in this city, dated October 28, 1802.

"It is now well ascertained this state is to go without a governor! The business was fully tried this afternoon in joint meeting, when the votes were equally divided—viz. 26 for Mr. Bloomfield, and the same number for R. Stockton, Esquire. It is decidedly understood that neither party will yield, of course there cannot be an election.

We have conversed with a gentleman of intelligence, recently from Paris. He states Buonaparte's particular guards as consisting of about 3000 men, the best dressed and finest looking soldiers in Europe. They are in admirable discipline, adore the first consul, and there is scarcely a man of them who has not character in his countenance. Buonaparte has enlarged the ground for reviewing these troops considerably, and has augmented their number to near 10,000. He used to review them regularly every decade; but he is now more choice of his appearance, and appears among them about once a month.

Our informant states that Buonaparte's manners are chearful and pleasant; but he has sometimes a horrid look, that did not formerly accompany him, and does not entirely accord with the promptness and decision of his character.

The custom of presenting petitions, has for some time been abolished: it is presumed from an apprehension of assassination. On a late occasion a woman, who was ignorant of this interdiction, or the extent of whose grievance made her regardless of all regulations, pressed through the crowd, and threw herself, with a petition in her hand, at the feet of the first consul. The suddenness of the manœuvre, or the apprehension of some evil design, shook, for an instant, the equanimity of his countenance, and diffused over his features a momentary expression of alarm.

Moreau is the man next in popularity. He is represented as a man of pure and amiable character, who would never be influenced by ambitious wishes to hazard the tranquillity of his country. His habits are rather retired, and his manners unobtrusive. He is greatly beloved, and appears to merit that sentiment.

Massena is a more dashing character. His military skill is second to none in France, and many give to him the superiority. But Massena is extremely rich, and fond of enjoyment. Whatever ambitious desires he may have, they will not tempt him to risk his wealth and his pleasures in pursuing their attainment.

Buonaparte therefore has not much to apprehend from rivalship. He seems rather an object of admiration, than of envy. Yet he does not neglect the measures necessary to insure his security. The people are now nothing in France: The army is every thing. He, therefore, pays the utmost attention to those forces which were under his own particular direction. The army of Moreau is employed in foreign expeditions. On them he cannot place the same implicit reliance; it is therefore more politic to consume them abroad, than to retain them in situations, where accident might make them formidable.

Buonaparte affects shew, and appears attached to magnificence; his processions, and other opportunities for parade, are conducted with an extraordinary degree of splendour. Perhaps in these things he consults as much the disposition of the people as his own taste. Amusement seems at Paris the order of the day; and one continued whirl of pleasurable enjoyment appears to occupy and absorb the attention of all classes. [*N. Y. Morning Chronicle.*]

BALTIMORE, November 8.

CONSTELLATION FRIGATE.

The following is contained in a letter from an officer on board the Constellation to his friend in Philadelphia.

The United States frigate Constellation, captain Murray, on the 22d July last, sustained an action off Tripoli with nine gun boats, and in half an hour drove five of them ashore, and the remainder into Tripoli. No lives were lost on board of the Constellation. Captain Murray was prevented from destroying the boats driven ashore, by the forts and troops of the enemy.

We understand that the late governor Bloomfield has resigned his seat to John Lambert, president of council, who is to execute the office of governor until an appointment takes place.

It is doubted by some whether the president of council has a right to act when no governor is appointed, it being a case not provided for by the constitution. *(Gaz. U. States.)*

Annapolis, November 11.

On Monday last the general assembly of this state proceeded to the choice of a governor, when the honourable John Francis Mercer, Esquire, was re-elected. And

On Tuesday Francis Digges, Allen B. Duckett, Edward Hall, Reverdy Ghiselin, and Davidson David, Esquires, were chosen a council to the governor.

The following gentlemen are chosen members of the senate of this states, to wit: Gabriel Christie, Esq; in the room of William Smith, Esq; resigned, Leonard Covington, Esq; in the room of Walter Bowie, Esq; resigned, and Thomas Samuel Fassit, Esq; in the room of William Polk, Esq; resigned.

Gabriel Duvall, Esquire, is appointed comptroller of the treasury of the United States.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 27th instant, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN WELCH, deceased,

ONE bay horse, one horse cart, a parcel of hogs, one sein and ropes, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, a quantity of hay, and other articles too tedious to mention.

ROBERT WELCH, of BENJ.
Nov. 10, 1802. Administrator.

RIDGELY and WEEMS,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the house formerly occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where they have just received, and now offer for sale, on the lowest terms for cash, country produce, or to their punctual customers on the usual credit, an ASSORTMENT of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are, superfine and coarse clothes, best London cassimers, coatings, moleskins, swansdown, striped and plain silk florentines and satins, hunting cord, velvet and velvetteens, fancy cord, thickset and corduroys, mens, womens and childrens stockings, gloves and hats, a neat assortment of fashionable ribbons, womens stuff and leather shoes, camel's hair, muslin and cotton shawls, Bandanno, silk, linen and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, calicoes, muslins and dimities, 5-4 Irish sheetings, white and brown Russia, Flanders ditto, bed ticking, well assorted, 4-4 and 7-8 Irish linen, cambricks, cambrick muslins and cotton cambricks, kenting, edging, gentlemens and ladies pocket-books, calimancoes, bombazets, wildbores, moreens, Jones and durants, striped and rose blankets, flannels, a good assortment of cutlery, nails, hammers, saws, gimblets, &c. locks, hinges, screws and sprigs, paper, ink-powder, quills and wafers, spelling books, slates and pencils, tea boards and waiters, bellows, silk umbrellas, ladies smelling bottles, gilt and plain, with or without essence of lemon and bergamot, China, glass, earthern and stone ware, single, double and treble F gunpowder and shot, best English battle power in pound papers, flints of all sorts, fig and float blue, starch, soap, candles, butter, cheese, figs, raisins, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, allspice, ginger, alum, saltpetre; and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Also a fresh assortment of best hyson, young hyson, hyson-skin and souchong teas, coffee, loaf, lump and brown sugar, &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the several districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the twentieth of November, instant, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent said county in the general assembly of Maryland, to fill the vacancy of William Dorsey, Esq; deceased.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

November 8, 1802. 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, do by these presents forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within our enclosures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, with either dog or gun; those that intrude after the above notice will have the law prosecuted against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND,
LANCELOT WARFIELD, Sen.
STEVENS GAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.

November 2, 1802. 1

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802. 1

THE subscriber has supplied himself with an assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, and as they were chiefly bought at vendue with cash, he is enabled to sell them bargains, viz. Coarse and fine clothes, Irish linens, pattelles royales, Britannias, coarse and fine ticklenburgs, plains, kerseys, fearnoughts, match and rose blankets, castor and felt hats, brass andirons, lump and loaf sugar, coffee, and candles, &c.

☞ He has made a considerable addition to his former assortment of medicines.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

November 10, 1802. 1 m 11/3

By the COMMITTE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, Clk. 1

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

L. GASSAWAY, Clk. 1

A FEW

ALMANACKS;

For the year 1803,
To be had at this office. 1

On Tuesday the 23d day of November next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on the premises, lying within two or three miles of Piscataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, personal and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an insolvent debtor, consisting of part of the tracts of land called GOD'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, a few sheep, and sundry articles of household furniture.

The creditors of the said Leonard Jenkins are requested to hand in their claims, legally authenticated, before the day of sale, to

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

October 29, 1802. 2

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 6th day of December next ensuing, for the benefit of WALLACE and DAVIDSON,

FIVE lots, handsomely situated in said town, thirteen valuable negroes, and a variety of household furniture. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and continue till all are sold. One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and six months credit will be given for the other half, on bond, with approved security.

CHARLES MANKIN.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county, October 25, 1802. 2

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on Monday the 22d instant, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM BURTON, deceased, on the Head of Severn,

ALL the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of cattle, corn, and household furniture. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and continue till all is sold. 2

JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BURTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

November 2, 1802. 2

LEWIS DUVALL,

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has received an additional supply of seasonable and fashionable GOODS, which makes his assortment complete; he has likewise on hand a pretty general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which he offers at reduced prices.

Annapolis, November 1, 1802. 2

NOTICE, that the commissioners for building a poor-house in Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the sixteenth day of November, instant, to fix on a proper place for building the same.

November 3, 1802. 2 X

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man named NED, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very bare of cloaths, has very bad fits, and has one of his hands burnt by falling in the fire; this fellow says he belongs to JOHN WATHIN, living in Montgomery county, and was with his master at my house about the first of September last. His master is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 13, 1802. 2

Ten Dollars Reward.

TEN dollars reward will be paid to every person that will deliver the subscribers any of their negro men that have absconded for some years under a pretence of freedom, they are so well known in general, that it is needless to particularize. For every negro man or lad the above sum of ten dollars will be paid on their delivery, or being put in gaol in Annapolis, or Baltimore county.

The subscribers will immediately have for sale a great number of healthy, likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, likewise many children, all of whom may be had on moderate terms. For the women who absconded as above, under a pretence of freedom, will soon be offered a generous reward for their delivery, to

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

October, 1802. 2 X

NOTICE,

THAT the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the fourth Tuesday in November next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the inspectors of tobacco, and supervisors of the public roads, in said county.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. L. C. A. A. C.

October 26, 1802. 3

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I intend to apply to the legislature of Maryland for an act to release me from debts which I am unable to pay, and from confinement. 3 X

JOHN WARFIELD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 26, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to the next general assembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Baltimore, October 25, 1802. 3 X

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the ensuing legislature of this state to be released from debts which I am unable to pay. 6

RALPH M'CREERY.

Baltimore county, October, 2, 1802.

NOTICE.

HAVING laboured many years to extricate myself from debts, originating in security-ship, and having conveyed all my estate to trustees for the benefit of *all* my creditors, notwithstanding which I am so unreasonably pressed and harrassed by executions, that I am driven to the necessity of applying to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to release me from debts which I am not *otherwise* able to pay, having no right to the disposal of that property.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

October 19, 1802. 4

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, for a law authorising her to build a bridge across the Susquehanna Canal, to enable her to pass from one part of her farm to the other. 4

HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.

Cæcil county, October 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay. 4

THOMAS L. SOTHORON.

Charles county, October 6, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency. 5

BENJAMIN M. M'CASKEY.

THE subscriber, finding from a variety of misfortunes, that he is not able to pay all his just debts, gives notice to his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to pass an act for his relief, &c.

ALEXANDER KENNEY.

Baltimore, September 27, 1802. 7

THE subscriber having become involved, as special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency. 4

JONATHAN BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 20, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay. 6

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.

Charles county, September 16, 1802.

MAREEN B. DUVALL,

In Church-street, one door below Mr. William Wilkins's, has just received, by the fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former assortment,

A Variety of Dry Goods,

—Among which are,—

SUPERFINE and coarse clothes, best London cassimers, fancy cords, velvets, swandowns, a handsome assortment of blue and white plains, half-thicks, &c. flannels, rose and striped blankets, Bath coatings, worsted and cotton hose, Irish linens, cambricks, muslins, calicoes, an assortment of ribbons, men's and boy's hats, beaver and worsted gloves, handkerchiefs, durants, bombazets, &c. ticklenburgs, brown sheeting and linens, brown Holland and green baise, osnabrigs, oil clothes, penknives, knives and forks, &c.

GROCERIES.

Consisting of French brandy, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-England rum, Holland gin, whiskey, molasses, loaf, lump and brown sugars, tea, coffee, rice, pepper, mustard, soap, &c.

Gunpowder and shot, sifters, blackball, pomatum, and a general assortment of earthern ware and china, the whole of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or on a short credit to his punctual customers.

Annapolis, October 25, 1802. 3 X

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS HAWKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1802. SARAH SPURRIER, Administratrix. 3 X

Eighty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his escape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured short jacket and trousers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. These negroes made their escape in the month of May last, and very likely they have changed their cloathing. Davy has been seen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Stepney, by several persons in that neighbourhood, not long since, and Sam is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures them in gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the subscriber.

3 X STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

IMPORTED,

In the brig Malabar, Captain Bunker, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber,

A FEW PIPES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

By the Pipe, Half Pipe, or Quarter Cask,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, September 1.

To be SOLD,

FOR WANT OF EMPLOY, 5

A NEGRO GIRL,

About 16 years old, she is very active and handy. For particulars inquire of the printer.

THE sale of the property of PHILEMON BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, is postponed till further notice is given.

5 X JOHN WORTHINGTON.

on very uneaſy cars, and driving them ſmartly about. It is a very ſingular occurrence, and has aſtoniſhed the people in that part of the country.

A letter from Bombay ſays, "The mines of Ava, which have for ſometime ſupplied the eaſtern markets with lead, tin, quickſilver, &c. are almoſt worked out. The commerce of the kingdom, which was upheld by theſe ſources of wealth, is decaying very faſt, and the population and political ſtrength of the country have each been eſſentially affected. From the preſent friendly diſpoſition of the king towards the Engliſh, it is to be hoped that the company will be ſuffered to form a ſettlement on his coaſt, for the expreſs purpoſe of building ſhips."

FRANKFORT, October 13.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated St. Vincennes, September 17, 1802.

"I have now to communicate the pleaſing reſult of our council with the Indians. Every object for which it was holden, ſo far as it relates to us, is completely obtained. They liſtened with attention and apparent pleaſure, to the plans propoſed for their advancement in civilization. They all promiſed their firmeſt ſupport in carrying the meaſures of the preſident into effect. To governor Harriſon's perſeverance and unremitted attention, its ſucceſsful iſſue is juſtly to be aſcribed.

"The Indians have relinquiſhed to the United States a beautiful fertile country, twenty-four leagues ſquare. It extends north and ſouth, from Point Coupee to the mouth of White river, and from a line drawn parallel to the general courſe of the Wabaſh, twelve miles to the weſt of this town, acroſs towards the Ohio—It is expected it will extend to, or near the Illinois grant. They have alſo granted the privilege of working the great ſalt ſpring, on the Saline river, near the Ohio, with four miles ſquare of land, including the ſpring, which will afford a plentiful ſupply of fuel for the ſalt works that will there be erected—It is unqueſtionably the beſt ſalt ſpring that is poſſeſſed by the weſtern country. Arrangements will ſhortly be made by government for the diſpoſal of this tract of country; and we may juſtly felicitate ourſelves with the pleaſing hope, that at no diſtant period, our wilderneſſes that are now traverſed only by ſavages and wild beaſts, will give way to wealthy populous ſettlements.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

By captain Rougge, of ſchooner Maria, arrived yeſterday in 12 days from St, Auguſtine, we are informed that the Spaniards have concluded a *peace* with Bowles, which it was expected would be permanent, as in conſequence of it the Indians had returned with their families.

November 1.

[The following article is tranſlated for the Mercantile Advertiſer, from the official gazette of St. Domingo. It contains ſome regulations recently adopted for the government of the colony; and we preſume, will be intereſting to many of our readers.]

The general in chief, conſidering that the citizens who poſſeſs landed property, commercial or mechanical, being more particularly intereſted in the obſervance of order, owe to their country and to themſelves to bear arms for the maintenance of public tranquillity and the protection of property; that in the colonies where every one is attached to occupations or to a profeſſion which abſorbs all his time, the citizens cannot be called to a permanent military ſervice, but only to a temporary concurrence with the troops of the line, *orders as follows:*

There ſhall be formed at the Cape a national guard compoſed of a company of grenadiers, a company of chaſſeurs, eight companies of fuſiliers forming a battalion, and two companies of dragoons.

The commandant of the place ſhall cauſe a liſt to be made out of all the citizens who are to bear arms. In that liſt ſhall be compriſed the following denominations of citizens of all colours from the age of 16 years to 50:

1. Owner or tenant of an habitation of 50 carreaux at leaſt, or a houſe at the Cape bringing an income equivalent to 700 francs.

2. A merchant.

3. A retailer, paying houſe-rent of at leaſt 500 francs a year.

4. The principal of a work-ſhop. Journeymen who are neceſſitated to work for their living, they and their family are not to make a part of the national guard.

The above-mentioned liſt is to be cloſed on the 24th of September, and immediately laid before the general in chief.

The chief of battalion, Touzard, is named commandant of the national guard at the Cape.

After the formation of the national guard and of the review made of it by the general in chief, every individual not belonging thereto, and at whoſe houſe there ſhall be found arms or ammunition, ſhall ſuffer death.

The national guard ſhall not furniſh for the ordinary ſervice more than a fifteenth part of its force. In extraordinary caſes it ſhall be entirely at the diſpoſal of the commandant of the place. In ſuch caſes the cavalry may be employed out of the city. The infantry can in no caſe be employed but within the city or its precincts.

This arrette is common to all the towns and pariſhes wherever the generals of diviſions commandants ſhall judge it expedient to apply the ſame.

At the Cape and at Port-au-Prince only, the commandants, adjutant-majors, and adjutants of the national guard, ſhall have a right to receive pay or rations. The general in chief will grant honourable rewards to the citizens of the national guard who ſhall have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by good ſervice or brilliant actions.

The national guard being armed for the defence of property, they cannot be diſplaced from the territory of their communes. In caſe of invaſion by the enemy they ſhall unite with the neareſt armed force. When tranquillity prevails, they ſhall only be ſubjected to the ſervice of inſpection.

November 3.

One of the moſt alarming fires that has ever happened in this city, within our recollection, broke out laſt evening between eight and nine o'clock, in a ſtable in Bridge-ſtreet, between Whitehall and Broad-ſtreets, almoſt ſurrounded with wooden buildings. The wind blowing freſh from the ſouth weſt, the devouring element made its way through Bridge-ſtreet into Stone-ſtreet, with uncontrolable fury; and in leſs than an hour and an half the whole block, conſiſting of about 50 buildings, moſtly dwelling-houſes, were either burnt, pulled down or gutted. Pieces of ſhingles, in a light blaze, were carried in every direction by the wind, frequently lodging on the roofs of houſes at the diſtance of half a mile from the ſcene of conflagration, and threatened deſtruction to a great part of the city.

We are unable at preſent to ſtate either the origin of the fire, or the extent of the injury individually or collectively ſuſtained, as the flames were not entirely got under when this paper was put to preſs.

Amongſt the ſufferers, a liſt of whom we were not able to procure laſt evening, were Mr. A. Carroll, col. Boyd, Mr. Peter Meſier, Mr. James Cheetham, Mr. Rinier Suydam, and Mr. Cammeyer, a baker, whoſe ſituation is peculiarly diſtreſſing, having a wife and ten ſmall children, one of them at the breaſt, and having loſt all his property, the earnings of his whole life. The uncommon diſtreſs to which himſelf and his family are reduced will, we truſt, awaken the benevolence of our fellow-citizens.

Letters received in town yeſterday from the American agent at the Havanna, confirm the account reſpecting the excluſive privilege granted by the king of Spain to the count Jaruco, for the introduction of 140,000 barrels of flour. It is further permitted to be imported from the United States, but under Spaniſh colours. The houſe of Hernandez and Co. of the Havanna, are the count's agents in this buſineſs, and had advanced him a loan of 140,000 dollars and 100 negroes, in anticipation of the expected profits—Flour was at fourteen dollars, and not expected to be lower, although there were about 21,000 barrels in port.

Some that had been introduced from Vera Cruz, had coſt there 21 dollars.

The ſupreme council of the iſland had recommended the introduction of lumber from the United States; but the governor and intendant had not given their final conſent; it was, however, confidently expected to take place in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, to a gentleman in this city, dated October 28, 1802.

"It is now well aſcertained this ſtate is to go without a governor! The buſineſs was fully tried this afternoon in joint meeting, when the votes were equally divided—viz. 26 for Mr. Bloomfield, and the ſame number for R. Stockton, Eſquire. It is decidedly underſtood that neither party will yield, of courſe there cannot be an election.

We have converſed with a gentleman of intelligence, recently from Paris. He ſtates Buonaparte's particular guards as conſiſting of about 3000 men, the beſt dreſſed and fineſt looking ſoldiers in Europe. They are in admirable diſcipline, adore the firſt conſul, and there is ſcarcely a man of them who has not character in his countenance. Buonaparte has enlarged the ground for reviewing theſe troops conſiderably, and has augmented their number to near 10,000. He uſed to review them regularly every decade; but he is now more choice of his appearance, and appears among them about once a month.

Our informant ſtates that Buonaparte's manners are chearful and pleaſant; but he has ſometimes a horrid look, that did not formerly accompany him, and does not entirely accord with the promptneſs and deciſion of his character.

The cuſtom of preſenting petitions, has for ſome time been aboliſhed: it is preſumed from an apprehenſion of aſſaſſination. On a late occaſion a woman, who was ignorant of this interdiction, or the extent of whoſe grievance made her regardleſs of all regulations, preſſed through the crowd, and threw herſelf, with a petition in her hand, at the feet of the firſt conſul. The ſuddenneſs of the manœuvre, or the apprehenſion of ſome evil deſign, ſhook, for an inſtant, the equanimity of his countenance, and diffuſed over his features a momentary expreſſion of alarm.

Moreau is the man next in popularity. He is repreſented as a man of pure and amiable character, who would never be influenced by ambitious wiſhes to hazard the tranquillity of his country. His habits are rather retired, and his manners unobtruſive. He is greatly beloved, and appears to merit that ſentiment.

Maſſena is a more daſhing character. His military ſkill is ſecond to none in France, and many give to him the ſuperiority. But Maſſena is extremely rich, and fond of enjoyment. Whatever ambitious deſires he may have, they will not tempt him to riſk his wealth and his pleaſures in purſuing their attainment.

Buonaparte therefore has not much to apprehend from rivalſhip. He ſeems rather an object of admiration, than of envy. Yet he does not neglect the meaſures neceſſary to inſure his ſecurity. The people are now nothing in France: The army is every thing. He, therefore, pays the utmoſt attention to thoſe forces which were under his own particular direction. The army of Moreau is employed in foreign expeditions. On them he cannot place the ſame implicit reliance; it is therefore more politic to conſume them abroad, than to retain them in ſituations, where accident might make them formidable.

Buonaparte affects ſhew, and appears attached to magnificence; his proceſſions, and other opportunities for parade, are conducted with an extraordinary degree of ſplendour. Perhaps in theſe things he conſults as much the diſpoſition of the people as his own taſte. Amuſement ſeems at Paris the order of the day; and one continued whirl of pleaſurable enjoyment appears to occupy and abſorb the attention of all claſſes. [*N. Y. Morning Chronicle.*]

BALTIMORE, November 8.

CONSTELLATION FRIGATE.

The following is contained in a letter from an officer on board the Conſtellation to his friend in Philadelphia.

The United States frigate Conſtellation, captain Murray, on the 22d July laſt, ſuſtained an action off Tripoli with nine gun boats, and in half an hour drove five of them aſhore, and the remainder into Tripoli. No lives were loſt on board of the Conſtellation. Captain Murray was prevented from deſtroying the boats driven aſhore, by the forts and troops of the enemy.

We underſtand that the late governor Bloomfield has reſigned his ſeat to John Lambert, preſident of council, who is to execute the office of governor until an appointment takes place.

It is doubted by ſome whether the preſident of council has a right to act when no governor is appointed, it being a caſe not provided for by the conſtitution. *(Gaz. U. States.)*

Annapolis, November 11.

On Monday laſt the general aſſembly of this ſtate proceeded to the choice of a governor, when the honourable John Francis Mercer, Eſquire, was re-elected. And

On Tueſday Francis Digges, Allen B. Duckett, Edward Hall, Reverdy Ghiſelin, and Davidſon David, Eſquires, were choſen a council to the governor.

The following gentlemen are choſen members of the ſenate of this ſtates, to wit: Gabriel Chriſtie, Eſq; in the room of William Smith, Eſq; reſigned, Leonard Covington, Eſq; in the room of Walter Bowie, Eſq; reſigned, and Thomas Samuel Faſſit, Eſq; in the room of William Polk, Eſq; reſigned.

Gabriel Duvall, Eſquire, is appointed comptroller of the treaſury of the United States.

Purſuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 27th inſtant, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN WELCH, deceaſed,

ONE bay horſe, one horſe cart, a parcel of hogs, one ſein and ropes, plantation utenſils, houſehold and kitchen furniture, a quantity of hay, and other articles too tedious to mention.

ROBERT WELCH, of BENJ.
Nov. 10, 1802. Adminiſtrator.

RIDGELY and WEEMS,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced buſineſs in the houſe formerly occupied by RIDGELY and EVANS, where they have juſt received, and now offer for ſale, on the loweſt terms for caſh, country produce, or to their punctual cuſtomers on the uſual credit, an ASSORTMENT of GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, among which are, ſuperfine and coarſe clothes, beſt London caſimers, coatings, moleſkins, ſwanſdown, ſtriped and plain ſilk florentines and ſatins, hunting cord, velvet and velvetteens, fancy cord, thickſet and corduroy, mens, womens and childrens ſtockings, gloves and hats, a neat aſſortment of faſhionable ribbons, womens ſtuff and leather ſhoes, camel's hair, muſlin and cotton ſhawls, Bandanno, ſilk, linen and cotton pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, calicoes, muſlins and dimities, 5-4 Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown Ruſſia, Flanders ditto, bed ticking, well aſſorted, 4-4 and 7-8 Iriſh linen, cambricks, cambrick muſlins and cotton cambricks, kenting, edging, gentlemens and ladies pocket-books, calimancoes, bombazets, wildbores, moreens, Jones and durants, ſtriped and roſe blankets, flannels, a good aſſortment of cutlery, nails, hammers, ſaws, gimblets, &c. locks, hinges, ſcrews and ſprigs, paper, ink-powder, quills and wafers, ſpelling books, ſlates and pencils, tea boards and waiters, bellows, ſilk umbrellas, ladies ſmelling bottles, gilt and plain, with or without eſſence of lemon and Bergamot, China, glaſs, earthern and ſtone ware, ſtrong double and treble F gunpowder and ſhot, beſt Engliſh battle power in pound papers, flints of all ſorts, fig and float blue, ſtarch, ſoap, candles, butter, cheeſe, figs, raiſins, almonds, nutmegs, pepper, alſpice, ginger, alum, ſaltpetre, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention.

Alſo a freſh aſſortment of beſt hyſon, young hyſon, hyſon-ſkin and ſouſong teas, coffee, loaf, lump and brown ſugar, &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the several districts of Anne-Arundel county, on the twentieth of November, instant, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent said county in the general assembly of Maryland, to fill the vacancy of William Dorsey, Esq; deceased.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

November 8, 1802. 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, do by these presents forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within our enclosures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, with either dog or gun; those that intrude after the above notice will have the law prosecuted against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND,
LANCELOT WARFIELD, Sen.
STEVENS GAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.

November 2, 1802. 1

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802. 1

THE subscriber has supplied himself with an assortment of GOODS, suitable to the season, and as they were chiefly bought at vendue with cash, he is enabled to sell them bargains, viz. Coarse and fine clothes, Irish linens, pattelles royales, Britannias, coarse and fine ticklenburgs, plains, kerseys, fearnoughts, match and rose blankets, castor and felt hats, brass andirons, lump and loaf sugar, coffee, and candles, &c.

☞ He has made a considerable addition to his former assortment of medicines.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

November 10, 1802. 1 m 11/3

By the COMMITTE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

1 A. GOLDER, Clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

1 L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

A FEW

ALMANACKS;

For the year 1803,
To be had at this office. 1

On Tuesday the 23d day of November next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on the premises, lying within two or three miles of Piscataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, personal and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an insolvent debtor, consisting of part of the tracts of land called GOD'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, a few sheep, and sundry articles of household furniture.

The creditors of the said Leonard Jenkins are requested to hand in their claims, legally authenticated, before the day of sale, to

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

October 29, 1802. 2

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 6th day of December next ensuing, for the benefit of WALLACE and DAVIDSON,

FIVE lots, handsomely situated in said town, thirteen valuable negroes, and a variety of household furniture. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and continue till all are sold. One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and six months credit will be given for the other half, on bond, with approved security.

CHARLES MANKIN.

Port-Tobacco, Charles county, October 25, 1802. 2

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on Monday the 22d instant, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM BURTON, deceased, on the Head of Severn,

ALL the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of cattle, corn, and household furniture. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, and continue till all is sold. 2

JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BURTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN BURTON, Administrator.

November 2, 1802. 2

LEWIS DUVALL,

INFORMS his friends, and the public, that he has received an additional supply of seasonable and fashionable GOODS, which makes his assortment complete; he has likewise on hand a pretty general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which he offers at reduced prices.

Annapolis, November 1, 1802. 2

NOTICE, that the commissioners for building a poor-house in Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the sixteenth day of November, instant, to fix on a proper place for building the same.

November 3, 1802. 2X

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man named NED, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very bare of cloaths, has very bad fits, and has one of his hands burnt by falling in the fire; this fellow says he belongs to JOHN WATHIN, living in Montgomery county, and was with his master at my house about the first of September last. His master is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 13, 1802. 2

Ten Dollars Reward.

TEN dollars reward will be paid to every person that will deliver the subscribers any of their negro men that have absconded for some years under a pretence of freedom, they are so well known in general, that it is needless to particularize. For every negro man or lad the above sum of ten dollars will be paid on their delivery, or being put in gaol in Annapolis, or Baltimore county.

The subscribers will immediately have for sale a great number of healthy, likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, likewise many children, all of whom may be had on moderate terms. For the women who absconded as above, under a pretence of freedom, will soon be offered a generous reward for their delivery, to

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

October, 1802. 2X

NOTICE,

THAT the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the fourth Tuesday in November next, in the city of Annapolis, to adjust and settle the accounts of the inspectors of tobacco, and supervisors of the public roads, in said county.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. L. C. A. A. C.

October 26, 1802. 3

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I intend to apply to the legislature of Maryland for an act to release me from debts which I am unable to pay, and from confinement. 3X

JOHN WARFIELD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 26, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition for an act of insolvency to the next general assembly of Maryland.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Baltimore, October 25, 1802. 3X

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the ensuing legislature of this state to be released from debts which I am unable to pay. 6

RALPH M'CREERY.

Baltimore county, October, 2, 1802.

NOTICE.

HAVING laboured many years to extricate myself from debts, originating in security-ship, and having conveyed all my estate to trustees for the benefit of *all* my creditors, notwithstanding which I am so unreasonably pressed and harrassed by executions, that I am driven to the necessity of applying to the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to release me from debts which I am not *otherwise* able to pay, having no right to the disposal of that property.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

October 19, 1802. 4

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature, at the ensuing session, for a law authorising her to build a bridge across the Susquehanna Canal, to enable her to pass from one part of her farm to the other. 4

HEDWICK HOLLYDAY.

Cæcil county, October 16, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay. 4

THOMAS L. SOTHORON.

Charles county, October 6, 1802.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency. 5

BENJAMIN M. M'CASKEY.

THE subscriber, finding from a variety of misfortunes, that he is not able to pay all his just debts, gives notice to his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to pass an act for his relief, &c.

ALEXANDER KENNEY.

Baltimore, September 27, 1802. 7

THE subscriber having become involved, as special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency. 4

JONATHAN BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 20, 1802.

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to relieve me from debts, which, from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay. 6

PHILIP TRUMAN BRISCOE.

Charles county, September 16, 1802.

MAREEN B. DUVALL,

In Church-street, one door below Mr. William Wilkins's, has just received, by the fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former assortment,

A Variety of Dry Goods,

—Among which are,—

SUPERFINE and coarse clothes, best London cassimers, fancy cords, velvets, swandowns, a handsome assortment of blue and white plains, half-thicks, &c. flannels, rose and striped blankets, Bath coatings, worsted and cotton hose, Irish linens, cambricks, muslins, calicoes, an assortment of ribbons, men's and boy's hats, beaver and worsted gloves, handkerchiefs, durants, bombazets, &c. ticklenburgs, brown sheeting and linens, brown Holland and green baise, osnabrigs, oil clothes, penknives, knives and forks, &c.

GROCERIES.

Consisting of French brandy, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-England rum, Holland gin, whiskey, molasses, loaf, lump and brown sugars, tea, coffee, rice, pepper, mustard, soap, &c.

Gunpowder and shot, sifters, blackball, pomatum, and a general assortment of earthern ware and china, the whole of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or on a short credit to his punctual customers.

Annapolis, October 25, 1802. 3X

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS HAWKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1802. SARAH SPURRIER, Administratrix. 3X

Eighty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his escape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured short jacket and trousers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. These negroes made their escape in the month of May last, and very likely they have changed their cloathing. Davy has been seen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Stepney, by several persons in that neighbourhood, not long since, and Sam is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures them in gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the subscriber.

3X STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

IMPORTED,

In the brig Malabar, Captain Bunker, from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber,

A FEW PIPES OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

By the Pipe, Half Pipe, or Quarter Cask,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, September 1.

To be SOLD,

FOR WANT OF EMPLOY, 5

A NEGRO GIRL,

About 16 years old, she is very active and handy. For particulars inquire of the printer.

THE sale of the property of PHILEMON BROWN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, is postponed till further notice is given.

5X JOHN WORTHINGTON.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent ntoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

Essense and Extract of Mustard,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Tænia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

Cases of Cures.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

The Restorative Powder

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſſumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate. 20

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.